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ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK ST TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.

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AS ALL THE WORLD KNOW, Prof. WOOD'S is not only the original, but the only Hair Restorative that by nature's own process will nestore gray hair to its original color, and make it grow on baid heads, and preserve the color of the youth. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, beware of all articles purporting to produce similar results, as all are only a universible attempt to selt worthless trash upon its word-wide reputation. In addition to the numerous testimonials already given, we ask attention to the following just received from an intelligent editor in virginia. Bead for yourselves:

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN,

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper: A gentleman of this place (a law-yer) has been baid ever since his early youth—so much so that he was compelled to use a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative, which he liked very much; and after design scene two or three bottles, his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement. I give it to you at the request of fir. Bradford, you can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties, if you have the proper acents.

It is now sold by all drugfasts and fancy goods dealers throughout the world. Dept., No S12 Broadway.

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WORTH OF
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A WORD OF WARNING .- There is nothing more

A WORD OF WARNING.—There is nothing more despicable than steading the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the commanity an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago C. Heinstreen Y. Go. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inmitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and baid heads were like to become a thing on the past, when the country was flooded with initations, fie use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with direct making the hair harsh, dry and friezy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable. Troy Whig. 50 cents a bettle. Solid everywhere, W. E. Hagan & Co., Propintors, Troy, N. Y.

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— a very large assortment comprising every variety of styles and patterns, from the lowest to the highest priced, now in store and for sale, at reduced prices to the trade, by and for sale, at reduced prices to the trade, by HUCHES, DUPLY & CARHANGE, NO. 37 Majden-lane, up steirs.

In accordance with our usual custom, we, this day, uncounted the January Harts for 1229, which we assert to be not only the best manufactured Hat in the country, but in style and inish the most perfect ever offered.

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Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. JANUARY HATS.

EXTRA BEAVER OVERCOATS, Extra heavy pilot Overscoats,

Fine black doth Overscoats,

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In drawing attention to the select assortment of the above arcides, just opeced at
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It is proper to say that they were all manufactured to the order of the understaned. of the undersigned.

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A GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS .- Splendid Velvet Ruds, \$2, \$2] and \$3; do, with lions, &c., \$3 and \$3; Gold Shanks of every variety, \$2 to \$3; Oil Chorns, 7s. 6d. 3s., 3s. 6d. per yard, Remnints for Stoves, at Landox's, No. 374 Hudschest

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Also; 

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An immense variety of
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At a very small advance on the cost price.
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-What's more disgusting than a bad breath! The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most infimate associates. So refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this amonging incubase subscripting hadron move in instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAIRIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the feeth white.

Wholesale and retail by BARNS & PARK, Park-row, also, No. 531 Broadway, and by all druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

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FAT BEEF .- JOHN HARRIS will expose for sale on FRIDAY, Dec. 24, at stalls Nos. 40 and 48 Washington Market the Beef of four as fine as have ever been seen in New-York. The lovers of fat beef are invited to give him a call.

You will be unable to put CHARITY GREEN
Out of your hand until you have read every line of it. Only 600
pages.

NOTICE. For sale, very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 613 Broadway. HERRING BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The following satisfactory letter from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co. of Dubone, Iows, will
show the strength and security of Herrica & Co.'s Burnel, and
Procor Sares, when made of Bodier Iron, and Chilled-fror
Plates, with Cross-Bar Grating combined:

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"Siss: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that
short time since, one of the locks upon the Burgiar Proof Box
short time since, one of the locks upon the Burgiar Proof Box

"Sizs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burgist Proof Box get out of order (not the Hall Lock), and we were obliged to all in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools, commenced and succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work.

nd hard work.
"The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have "The Hall Localist Lake (as you may suppose), in you great confidence in it; also (as you may suppose), in you Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength.

"Respectfully yours,
"Markell, Darrow & Co."

DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
HYPOPROSPRITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTANIL.

The public will be on their guard against the sporious and im-ure preparations, claiming to be Dr. Churchill's discovery. Already the swindlers are busy in their attempts to deceive hose suffering from a fearful inalady, and pretenders will in crease with the popularity which follows the use of Dr. CHUCH

From The N. Y. American Medical Monthly.

From The N. Y. American Medical Monthly.
Whatever may be our conclusions with reference to the claims
of Dr. Churchill for the Hypophosphites as sovereign remedies
in tuberculosis (Consumption), THEXE CAN BE SO BOURT AS TO
THE VALUE OF THESE SALTS AS REMEDIAL AGENTS.
From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger.
Contrary to the opinion generally received, the third stage of
Consumption is, all other circumstances being equal, more
ameriable to treatment than the second. Hereditary predispesition seems in no way to counterast the effect of the hypophostion seems in to way to consider an increase of the Appendix hites—patients in whom it was most strongly marked recover ig as rapidly as others. Dr. Churchill states that the remeds becovered by him has not only a creative effect, but will, it and wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prerea-is development, and thus act as a PREVENTING WITH REGARM of COAST MATTON, just as vaccination does with regard to small

Price \$2 per single bottle, or three bottles for \$5, when sent express. Circulars may be obtained, giving all necessary matten. Druggists supplied on favorable terms. This THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF DR. CHURCHILL'S RESI-DY, and IS WARRANTED CHEMICALLY FURE.

American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Johnst., New-York

HOLIDAY THEATRICALS.-There will be a day peramance at Burton's to-morrow afternoon, when Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Children in the Wood," will be given. In the evening, "Richard III.," by Barry Sullivan. To-night, Mr. S. plays Beverly" in "The Gamester."

Last night Mr. Sullivan repeated " Richelieu," and layed it most admirably, as the applause and triple alling out by the audience amply testified. In the last two nights he was immense. He was well supported by Miss Clifton as "Julie," and by Messrs. Canoll, Hicks, and the company generally. The thousands who should witness Mr. Sullivan's excellent personation will regret it if they miss the present oppor-

Laura Keene's "American Cousin" seems to be immortal in popularity. It will be done every evening, and on Saturday afternoon Wallack rejoices in "Shylock" and his gorgeous

surroundings. At the east side Theaters, at the Museum, and among

the Ethiopian Minstrels, extraordinary attractions are up for Christmas, for which see our aivertising

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858.

Peter Dawson, the "King of the Fourth Ward," who slipped so easily through the hands of justice in this city, has got his deserts at last. The Judges of Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday sentenced him to the State Prison for nine years and six months, for assaulting Wm. J. Potts with a knife.

We hear rumors of a bargain and sale in relation to the organization of the Board of Councilmen. Some of the Republican members have agreed, so it is alleged, to vote for Democratic officers of the Board. We don't believe the story.

The Hon, D. E. Sickles, M. C., appears in our columns this morning. Briefly, he declines to fight Mr. J. C. Tucker, but declares explicitly that to combat with the Tucker whose name is Gideon J., he is not only ready but anxious. Chivalrous Sickles! If he had but lived five hundred years

The Sepate Post-Office Committee, it is said, will shortly bring forward a proposition changing the present system of ocean mail service, and abolishing the franking privilege. Their intention is believed to he to allow no more for the transportation of the ocean mails, in any service, than the postage received from that particular source. The Department is understood to sanction the adoption of such a rule.

In Congress vesterday, the session of the SENATE was of ened with prayer by a Catholic priest in full canonicals. A bill was introduced by Mr. Crittenden to regulate the election of United States Senstore. Mr. Stuart of Michigan vainly attempted to bring up the bill which grants public lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. A bill giving a pension to the widow and family of Col. Turnbull, gave rise to an animated debate. A memorial from the grandson of Gen. Nat. Greene of Rhode Island. asking for aid in the publication of his grandfather's memoirs, was presented.

Numerous bills were introduced into the House, Among them was one giving the President a hundred million of dollars wherewith to conclude a treats with Spain, settle all difficulties, and procure the cession of Cuba-the sum to be borrowed, if it be not in the Treasury at the time fixed for payment. Another of the bills introduced contains provisions regulating the duties on imports. Another authorizes Louisiana to impose tunnage duties, the proceeds to be devoted to the improvement of the Channel of the Mississippi. One repealing the English act, and another authorizing the people of the Territories to elect all their officers, were referred. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill abolishing the present system of mileage, and allowing members their actual traveling expenses only. Mr. Morris of Illinois introduced a bill admitting sugar and salt free of duty, and Mr. Washburne of the same State, a bill establishing a post route from Leavenworth to Pike's Peak. Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois vainly endeavored to introduce a resolution looking to the adoption of further measures for the suppression of the slave-trade, and Mr. Blair of Mo. a resolution declaring the Dred Scott decision extra-judicial, illegal and void. The principal appropriation bills were reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Sherman of Ohio moved the reference of the Navy Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with a view to a more careful examination of the items than can be given by the House. Mr. Ferguson of Minnesota introduced a Homestead bill. After laying out a good deal of work for the residue of the session, Congress adjourned till the 4th of January.

The steamship Pacific has arrived at St. John's, with news from Europe to the 9th inst. The transport Bombay had returned to Plymouth, dismasted. Twelve of her crew had been lost overboard. The stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to have met on the 15th inst. to consider the condition of affairs. A petition had been presented to the Government, asking a guaranty of the new capital required to prosecute the enterprise. If this be granted, a new cable will at once be made. A collision between the steamship Ceylon and the American ship Waban, in the English Channel, had seriously damaged the atter vessel, which lost her chief officer and one seaman. The French Government has decided to allow Montalembert to prosecute his appeal, but the answer to it will be simply the Emperor's pardon. France has concluded a treaty with Japan, similar to that of England. The Queen's proclamation to the people of India, received in the Bombay mail, guarantees religious freedom, and offers a general ampesty to all save the murderers of the British, if submission be made before Jan. 1. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount & per cent. Cotton had slightly declined. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed on the 8th inst. at 981 @981.

Can any thing be done at this session of Congress in the way of revising the Tariff in the interest of our depressed and languishing National Industry ! This question is very generally asked, and the answer is anxiously awaited by hundreds of thousands. We will endeavor to throw some light upon it.

It is undoubtedly a very serious fact that the appropriate Committees-Ways and Means of the House, and Finance of the Senate-are completely in the hands of the enemies of such revision. The resignation of Glancy Jones gives the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means to Mr. Phelps of Missonri, a Pre-Slavery Free-Trader, while Mr. Hunter of Virginia blocks the way in the Senate, each of them backed by a reliable majority. In view of the strong probability that Congress would take the matter out of the hands of these gentlemen and their supporters, if any bill changing the Tariff in any way were reported by either of them, we presume it to be true that they have resolved to report no Tariff bill whatever, but let the Treasury, like the Country, get on as it best may. Their position is undoubtedly one of great power, nd gives them a command over the result.

In opposition to this, we have three separate innences, each operating powerfully in favor of a resent revision-namely:

I. A Treasury completely out at the elbows, with its current revenues clearly inadequate, its uthority to borrow nearly exhausted, and a Conress (we trust) inflexibly averse to running in debt any further:

II. The National Industry prostrate and paralzed in certain departments, consequently feeble and languishing in all others, with nearly every one who can read aware that a moderate and judicious increase of the Tariff on the basis of Specific Duties

would revive the former and invigorate the latter. raising the whole Country from embarrassment and despondency to activity, thrift and buoyancy.

III. The good will of the President, who sees that something must be done, and is in favor of having it done now. We do not see how the recommendations of his Message on this head could well have been more pertinent, frank and judicious, n view of his antecedents and entanglements.

It does seem to us, therefore, that something

may be done at this Session, if the friends of Tariff Revision shall prove at once wise, moderate and energetic-wise in counsel, moderate in their requirements, and energetic in action when once their basis of effort has been agreed upon. In fixing that basis, every one must consider, not only what he would have, but what he can reasonably expect to secure-not what would be best for his especial District, but what will be best for all. We trust, for example, that such transparent nonsense as Mr. Dewart's proposition that a higher duty be imposed on Coal will receive no countenance. The importation of foreign Coal is and must remain a bagatelle, whatever may be the duty upon it. As pretty heavy consumers of Coal, with no interest whatever in the article but that of a consumer, we would just as soon have the duty on foreign Coal \$100 per tun as nothing at all, for we know the average price in this City or throughout the Country is not affected by the quantity imported, and would not be raised five cents per tun by a duty of one dollar per pound. No person who has wit enough to get out of a hole in the earth can fail to understand this. Yet there are persons who seem to have gumption enough to build a coal fire who can be made to believe that a duty of one dollar per tun on foreign Coal would raise the price of home-dug Coal to near that amount; and, as there is no motive for encountering their stupidity, we trust it will not be done. Were we owners of every coal-field in Pennsylvania, we would say to Congress, "Fix the Tariff so as to set the Furnaces in full blast and the Spindles 'in rapid motion, so as to create an active and increasing demand for fuel, but take off all duty on Coal whatever, letting it come in as free as water. If we cannot dig Coal cheap enough to withstand competition, so long as the cost of its transportation across the ocean is double that of mining it, we will close our mines and go into

some other business." In the same spirit, but with a proposition modified by a respect to the varying facts, would we have the Iron interest enter upon the discussion of the great question. That the production and manufacture of Iron is a most important and essential branch of the National Industry-that it is now deplorably depressed-and that its reanimation and advancement are vital to the general well-beingwe have always believed and argued, as we now do. But, a duty of \$50 per tun on Iron only would not secure prosperity to American iron-making, while a much smaller duty, coupled with a corresponding revision of the Tariff generally, so as to restore activity and secure stability and progress to the American production of Woolens, Silks, Cottons, Hardware, &c., causing new mills to be built, steam-engines to be constructed, water-powers to be improved, &c., would revive and extend the demand for iron, which would secure the desired end. Iron, no more than Fabrics, can stand alone; all must flourish or fall together.

In the same spirit we would deal with the propesitions to abelish all duties on imported Salt and and Sugar. As to Salt, we hold it demonstrable that our consumers are now supplied with this necessary of life considerably cheaper than they would or could be if no duty had ever been levied upon it by our Government-that the stimulus given by the impost to the establishment of saltworks in this State, in Western Virginia and elsewhere throughout the country, has reduced the average price to our consumers below what it would have been under unbroken Free Trade, to say nothing of the fact that we could not afford, in case of war with a great Naval Power to be wholly without salt, nor even to begin then to dig and bore for it. We doubt whether another country or region on earth so extensive as ours is supplied with

salt so cheaply as the United States. Sugar is probably higher here than it would be in the absence of any American impost thereon; though its price in Cuba and other producing countries would doubtless be enhanced by the abolition of our daty. But the impost on Sugar is one of our Government's principal sources of revenue-a source which it cannot afford to spare or materially diminish. And it is a serious though common mistake to presume Louisiana and Texas alone incrested in the American production of Sugar; millions of pounds are annually made from the Maple and sold by a class of our farmers and pioneers who are far from rich, and whom a moderate depression of the price would often dissuade from further sugar-making. Then, the production of Sirup from Sorghum, though still in its infancy, is thrifty, vigerous, and rapidly increasing. This production pertains naturally to the middle region of our country, as the manufacture from the Cane does to the South and that from the Maple to the North. Give us a specific duty of two cents per pound on all imported Sugar, with six to ten cents per gallon on Molasses, and we believe the country would more than half supply itself with "sweetening" by 1862, and produce three-fourths of its own consumption

We make these suggestions only to indicate the spirit in which a Revision of the Cariff should be approached if any good is to be effected. And in this spirit we trust the subject will be considered and decisively acted upon. Let us have a Tariff of moderate Duties, Specific so far as possible, wisely discriminating in favor of those branches of our National Industry which are most exposed to and crippled by Foreign competition, and the whole country will awake to new activity, energy and hope. Half a million men now despairingly waiting for employment will at once be called into our now dorment or but half working mills, factories, furpaces, forges, or employed in erecting and equipping new ones. And, even should the worst result be realized-should the effort at revision miscarry for this session-it will afford a basis of concord and effort for the future. If that effort should have no further result than to wean Pennsylvania from her lingering devotion to Cotton, it will not have been made in vain.

We recommend to those, both North and South, who continue to prate, partly through malice and partly through ignorance, about the ruin and desolation of the British sugar colonies as the result of negro emancipation, the following dispatch from the British Colonial Minister to the Governor of Jamaica: "Jamaica is now the only important sugar-producing colony which exports a considerably smaller quantity of sugar than was exported in the times of Slavery, while some such tion. colonies since the passage of the Emancipation | For "the first time" (A. D. 1853), as we are in-

"act have largely increased their product." Con spicuous among these last are Barbadoes in the West Indies, and Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. Barbadoes, relying solely on its own numerous native perroes, has not only carried the production of sugar and the value of estates to a point decidedly beyond what they ever reached in former times, but has supplied numerous emigrant laborers to Trimdad, British Guiana and St. Vincent, where labor is less abundant-a process still going on. Mauritius, by the help of immigration from India, the use of guano, and other improvements stimulated by the free-labor system, exports now four times as much sugar annually as she did in the palmiest days of Slavery, while the growth of provisions and other products consumed on the island is also far greater than formerly.

To judge from the speech of the Governor of Jamaica, delivered the other day at the opening of the Legislature, Jamaica will also soon throw off the disagreeable distinction which she now enjoys. " A still progressive increase," says the Governor, "both in quantity of the staple exports, and in the amount of revenue derived from duties on articles of consumption, indicate a gradual improvement in the productive industry of the Colony, to which I should advert with more unmixed satisfaction were I not sensible that the failure of the usual fertilizing rains in some of the agricultural districts forbids the expectation that the growing crop in those localities will yield a commensurate return for the cost which their establishment and cultivation have involved.

It appears, indeed, from a statement in The Jamaica Dispatch, that the fall of rain in the interior of Trelawny parish has been only a third what it was last year, and much further below the average, this being the fourth year in succession during which the October rains have either been partial or very light in that parish. "We fear." adds The Dispatch, "that we are experiencing one of those septennial cycles of comparative drouth which at times afflict the country." And yet, in spite of these years of drouth, the exports of the island are increasing. The Governor admits that complaints still come from the old plantations of a deficiency of continuous labor, which, he says, he can readily believe, from "the admitted fact that the portion of the agricultural peasantry who, with their families, industriously and systematically apply themselves to the independent production of sugar and other staples is day by day increasing. Some of the old plantations, it would thus seem, are running behindhand for want of labor, not because the negroes refuse to work and are relapsing into barbarism, but because, day by day, they are betaking themselves more and more to the independent production on their own purchased lands of sugar and other staples. Like us white Americans, the Jamaica negroes prefer to farm their own lands -a large number of the most intelligent and industrious having acquired lands by purchase-to working out for wages, the payment of which is not always so prompt or certain as might be wished. During the low prices of sugar these negro landholders preferred to raise provisions as sugar would not pay. Now that the price has risen they are turning their attention more and more to the cane.

though on all disputed points he leans strongly to the planter side, being himself largely interested t West Indian estates-speaks of those negro landholders as largely on the increase, and as constituting " a class of society which may best be described as corresponding to the ancient yeomanry of England"-a class which has mostly died out in England, but of which the representative and offshoot is to be found in our American self-working farmers. The Governor thinks that this class may be advantageously intrusted in their own immediate circles with the apprehension of offenders and the maintenance of the public peace by means of the authority which the office of constable confers. He believes they would be proud of the distinction, and he gladly, as he says, states his own conviction that their general conduct as citizens and members of the community amply entitles them to such a mark of the confidence of the government.

In another part of his speech, the Governor -

A new system for the maintenance of roads, which have hitherto been almost as bad in Jamaica as in some of our Southern States, is just on the point of being put in operation; and the Governor speaks with much satisfaction of the readiness and cheerfulness with which the special tax for this purpose has been paid. The roads in each county are to be under the superintendence of a separate salaried civil engineer. The Governor proposes, among other matters, a census of the population, there having been but one census takenthat of 1844. He also recommends a colonial grant of money toward the maintenance of a more regular and frequent intercourse with the United States. He states the number of children receiving education in public schools (exclusive of those in private seminaries) at twenty-two thousand. These schools are under the direction of the various religious bodies of the island, and are mainly supported by tuition fees and the liberality of individuals. The colony, however, contributes from the public funds a sum of about \$40,000 annually. This number of pupils and provision for education-the pupils being the children of the emancipated slave population-will compare very favorably with the provision made in several of our Southern States for the education of the white population.

The House in which the President lives is undoubtedly a matter of some interest to the matured citizens of this Democratic realm, just as the House that Jack Built is an edifice which peculiarly attracts the attention of our more javenile population. Some years ago a stump orator, during an excited Presidential campaign, described the interior of that whited edifice as gorgeous with every conceivable splendor, and luxurious with every conceivable comfort. The Washington correspondent of a Boston newspaper-being the same paper which then gave a large circulation to the upholstery honors of Mr. Charles Ogle-is now writing letters to show that there exists in the palatial" White House an utter destitution of chairs, sofas, carpets, frying-pans, pictures, ottomans, tabourets, bedsteads, candlesticks, coal-hods, pokers, tin kitchens, pepper casters, table cloths, salvers, knives, forks, spoons, shoe-brushes, hairbrushes, tooth-brushes and the whole family of brushes, including corn brooms and rye brooms. Until the year 1853, the White House, as we are told, "was not decently furnished." It was not even "comfortable to live in" for want of stoves, grates and coals. But although something was done, in that memorable year, that something was confined principally to the introduction of hotwater pipes, which, as the House has almost always been too hot to hold its inmates, seems to us to have been an expenditure in the wrong direc-

formed, the house was made comfortable. This statement, we confess, fills us with wonder and setonishment. Because from the eagerness and absolute appetite which certain gentlemen, well known to us to be persons of great taste, and very particular about their personal comfort, have exhibited, for a residence in the said house, we had supposed it to be a Demeane of Delight, compared with which the private residence of Kubla Khan was a squalid hovel. Judge of our astonishment at learning, as we do learn from the Upholstery Correspondent of The Boston Courier, that this palace has either never been a palace or has undergone a sort of Cinderella-change dreadful to consider. The deep commisseration with which we have for some time regarded Mr. Buchanan, has found a lower deep. "The silver in the house is mostly "that bought in Paris during the Administration of Mr. Monroe." Think of that, ye luxurious gentlemen who promoted Mr. Buchanan to this cold comfort, and who have, as is well known, the very poorest of you, silver by pounds at your non-tide unches, and silver by tuns at your evening dinpers! But we have still greater destitution There are but two or three pictures in the 'house." The fellowing is, we are informed, the artistic catalogue:

-The house, we are also told, is perfectly destitute of " household orna neuts," which statement s not complimentary to Miss Lane; and one which, considering her presence there, we take occasion emphatically to contradict. If there are none of those "household ornaments" which some of us regard as the most valuable, and which are commonly called " babies"—that, we submit, is rather the fault of the President than of the nation. Still we must sympathize with Mr. Buchanan in this perfect artistic destitution. His fine natural taste has been cultivated, as we know, by gazing upon the canvas glories of the London Gallaries, to say nothing of the marble glories-principally in the eyster-shell state, and therefore more fully apprecated by the Hon. John Y. Mason-of Ostend. We should not, if Mr. Buchanan were destined to occupy the White House for any considerable time. object to an appropriation of a few millions of dollars, for the purchase of the chief works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Domenicaino, Correggio, Caravaggio, Murillo, Rembrandt, Paidise Praxiteles, Canova, and Crawford. It may not be convenient in hot weather or in cold weather, always for an elderly gentlemen to be compelled, by his rampant sesthetical emotions, to walk or to ride from the White House to the Capitol, to satisfe his soul by gazing upon Persico's Columbus and the Ninein Ball. He should have those things always about

Moreover, we learn from this Yellowplush correspondent, that the President is put to prodigious expense for "cooks, butlers, table servants, female servants, coachmen." He is obliged to draw his wallet whenever he wants any beef, or pork, or mutton-yea, even for the humblest chop. He manages, by Liebigian cultivation, to glean a few cucumbers for the house garden-that is all. When he has his friends to dinner, he feeds and he liquors them at his own expense-he is compelled, in fact, to d- the expense, like other and less prominent roysterers. Since the tight times which vertook the Lord of Ravenswood and poor Caleb Balderstone, we have heard and we have read of nothing happening like this.

Of Mr. Buchanan's other sorrows we must make short work. He has no "private entrance" to the White House. Wherefore, this writer proposes to abandon the said House, and at once build another Presidential Mansion, with numerous private and public entrances, avenues, gates and doors, with picture galleries, and sculpture galleries, and music galleries, and cabinets and cupboards and divans and double-bedded rooms, and single-bedded rooms and bath-rooms, and great garrets and great cellars for the Presidential wine, to be bought at the astional expense, and all other apartmental conveniences. We should listen to these complaints and propositions with more complacency did we not know that several Presidents have retired from the noble chair with wallets in a comfortably distended condition. There is Mr. John Tyler, who went into office without money enough to buy & paper of "Solace," and who is now so rich that he chews from ten to twenty pounds of the finest "Virgin Leaf" daily, and has "two cloaks," and everything comfortable. There is Mr. Fillmore, who went out of office so much richer than he went in that he ardently and patriotically desired to try the infliction a second time. There is President Pierce, who was inaugurated without much cash, and who is now traveling luxuriously, viewing the ruins of the Old World with sympathetic satisfaction. If Mr. Buchanan, when he goes the way of all Presidential flesh, is very poor, we shall not object to a national testimonial of specie. But not

The anecdote must be fresh in the public mind of a London barrister who, on taking up in Court the brief furnished him by the solicitor who had engaged him to defend a client, found written on it only this instruction, "Abuse the plaintiff's at-"torney." The same one appears to have been given to their organs and backers by those whom the Grand Jury of Westchester County have seen fit to indict for sundry libels on the Hon. John B. Hashin, a citizen of that County and present and prospective representative in Congress of the District. We are not surprised at this direction, which is probably the best that the circumstances would allow. We only object that the aim is a mistaken one. Mr. H. Greeley is not the sttorney of Mr. Haskin, never attended a term of Court in Westchester County, and had no part whatever in prompting the indictments found by its late Grand Jury. It is quite possible that he may have at some time said that the truth or falsehood of the charges so seriously affecting Mr. Haskin's reputstion, not as a politician merely, but as a man, ought to be judicially investigated, for that is a very obvious suggestion. Mr. G. is a voter in the District, and took an active part in the late contest in favor of Mr. Haskin. He has, therefore, a natural interest in the fair fame of the representative whom he sided to reëlect, notwithstanding their former diversities of political opinion. If Mr. Haskin is a forger, a swindler, a low, cheating knave, who borrowed \$140, or some such sum, from the Carmel rumseller who was placarded all over the District just before the late election as " the Hon. John J. Smalley," then we say he is unworthy of a seat in Congress, unfit to associate on Committees with gentlemen of undoubted integrity and unsullied reputation. Let him be proved such, and THE TRIBUNE will denounce him and ask pardon of the voters of the IXth District for having commended him. But if, as we most undoubting y believe, he is the reverse of all this, he ought to stand vindicated of these malicious and